

***A SELECTIVE, ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON
THE NORTH KOREAN MILITARY***

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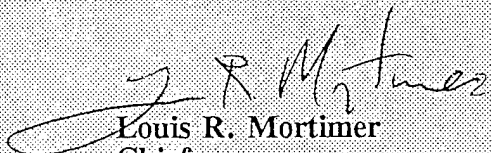
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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) This bibliography, produced in monthly installments from an online database, provides selective annotations of serials and monographs on the army of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea). Entries are arranged alphabetically by author in three sections: modernization of the North Korean army, strategies and tactics used by the North Korean army during the Korean War (1950-53), and strategies and tactics used by the North Korean army since the war.				
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PREFACE

This bibliography provides selective annotations of open-source material and covers the following topics:

- modernization of the North Korean Army,
- North Korean Army strategy and tactics in the Korean War, and
- North Korean Army strategy and tactics since the Korean War.

The bibliography incorporates serials and monographs received in the previous month and is part of a continuing series on the above subjects.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author or title. Library of Congress call numbers, where appropriate, are included to facilitate the recovery of works cited.

GLOSSARY

CPLA	Chinese People's Liberation Army
CFC	Combined Forces Command (US and ROK)
DPRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)
NKA	North Korean Army
NKAF	North Korean Air Force
NKN	North Korean Navy
KPA	Korean People's Army (Comprises NKA, NKAF, and NKN)
KWP	Korean Workers' Party
ROK	Republic of Korea (South Korea)
ROKA	Republic of Korea Army
ROKAF	Republic of Korea Air Force
ROKN	Republic of Korea Navy

1. MODERNIZATION OF THE NORTH KOREAN MILITARY

Nations, Richard. "Militant Brotherhood--Kim Tilts to Moscow." Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 20 June 1985, pp. 32-34. HC411.F18

The author focuses on the unlikelihood that the new military relationship between Moscow and Pyongyang will result in the rapid modernization of the North Korean Armed Forces. The article points out that Soviet leaders probably still distrust Kim Il-song--they cut off arms shipments to Pyongyang in 1973 because of fear that North Korean leaders might involve them in a war with the United States. However, Moscow has agreed to supply new weapons at this time because of North Korea's geostrategic position relative to Japan and to US Forces in the Pacific. In exchange for arms, North Korea allows Soviet military aircraft to use its airspace and may grant permission for the Soviets to establish a naval base at Nampo.

"Ominous Signs from North Korea." Korea Herald (Seoul), 13 August 1985, p. 2.

Yugoslavian and Japanese sources cite the size of the North Korean Armed Forces and the types of chemical-biological weapons manufactured in North Korea, respectively. Politika Ekspres reportedly said that the KPA has 790,000 personnel, 3,000 tanks, 740 fighter aircraft, and 21 submarines. According to an unnamed "Japanese expert on North Korea's irregular warfare," there is a possibility of Pyongyang's using toxic gas and agents to spread diseases such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, cholera, and tuberculosis in a future war.

"Pyongyang TV Shows Anniversary Military Parade." Pyongyang Domestic Television Service, 15 August 1985, in JPRS-KAR-85-062, 11 September 1985, pp. 57-60.

This article provides an unusual description of the military parade held in Pyongyang on 15 August 1985 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the end of the Japanese occupation of Korea. It gives the impression that most of the participating units were from military schools and the Worker-Peasant Red Guard, and that only old types of weapons were displayed. Although six infantry units of the North Korean Army marched in the parade, there is interestingly no mention of the military equipment used by these units. The artillery and armor branches of the Army and the Air Force are not mentioned at all. Weapons shown in the parade included unidentified types of mortars, small and medium field artillery guns, rocket launchers, and antiaircraft artillery guns. These weapons reportedly are assigned to units of the Worker-Peasant Red Guard.

2. NORTH KOREAN ARMY STRATEGY AND TACTICS IN THE KOREAN WAR

Appleman, Roy E. South to the Naktong, North to the Yalu. United States Army in the Korean War series, no. 1. Washington, DC: US Army Office of the Chief of Military History, 1961. xxiv. 775 pp. Tables. Maps. Illustrations. Index. DS918.U5246

Describes a number of battles fought in the first 6 months of the Korean War. For the most part, these descriptions are based on interviews with American servicemen of all ranks who saw action in Korea. It provides a well-researched, first-hand account of the tactics used by the North Korean Army.

Hall, Sophie. Korean Conflict, 1950-1953, A Bibliography. Fort Sill, Oklahoma: US Army Field Artillery School, 1976. 71 pp. ADA029015

This bibliography has a 10-page section that lists publications on various battles fought during the Korean War. Most of the sources were published in the 1950s and 1960s and include articles from newsmagazines and military science periodicals, US Army after-action reports, and books.

Hermes, Walter G. Truce Tent and Fighting Front. United States Army in the Korean War series, no. 2. Washington, DC: US Army, Office of the Chief of Military History, 1966. xix. 571 pp. Tables. Maps. Illustrations. Index. DS918.U5246

Describes battles fought between July 1951 and July 1953. The author gives two reasons for the selectivity of his reporting: (1) there were few large-scale ground operations in the period, and (2) he was trying to present the significant political and military actions taken by both sides without cluttering the text with monotonous details. Information provided on North Korean and Chinese forces is based on US intelligence estimates.

Republic of Korea. Ministry of National Defense. War History Compilation Committee. History of U.N. Forces in the Korean War. 2d edition. Seoul, 1981. DS918.H54

Although the bulk of material in this six-volume set is not enlightening concerning the tactics used by the NKA in the Korean War, two chapters of volume 2 are useful. Chapter 2 describes North Korea's preparations for the 25 June 1950 invasion and includes excerpts from a 1950 Soviet report entitled, How Russians Built the North Korean Army. According to the South Koreans, this report documents how some of the best military minds of the Soviet Union helped to plan the invasion. Chapter 3 includes the full texts of battle orders issued by the KPA Supreme Headquarters and the NKA 4th Division commander on 18 and 22 June, respectively. The latter includes the division commander's organization of forces for an attack in two echelons, instructions to field artillery and other units, and military objectives as far south as Uijongbu.

October 1985

US Army. Command and General Staff College. Battle Analysis, (US Army) Third Infantry Division, Wonsan, Korea (November 1950). Combat Studies Institute Battlebook series. Fort Leavenworth, KS: US Army Command and General Staff College, 1984. 44 pp. Bibliography. ADA1527451

Describes the Third Division's efforts to provide rear area security in the Wonsan area during November 1950. The division encountered little organized resistance from the NKA other than occasional raids by small groups using guerrilla tactics.

3. NORTH KOREAN ARMY STRATEGY AND TACTICS SINCE THE KOREAN WAR

October 1985

Choi, Young. "Military Strategy and Operational Arts in North Korea." Asian Perspective (Seoul), vol. 9, no. 1 spring-summer 1985, pp. 46-56. DS1.A47459

The author argues that the addition of new units to NKA ground forces in recent years has not been accompanied by qualitative improvements in weaponry or significant changes in military strategy. Choi believes North Korea would use its sizable reserves offensively in a future conflict to support breakthrough and flanking operations in an all-out effort to destroy South Korean and US Forces and win the war.

Rhee, Sang-woo. "North Korea's Unification Strategy: Review of Military Strategies." In Politics of Korean Reunification. Edited by Young Hoon Kang and Yong Soon Yim. Seoul: Research Center for Peace and Unification, 1978. DS917.25.P65

The author believes that North Korea did not change its basic military line between 1962 and 1978. Rhee argues that North Korea will try to maintain military forces superior to the South's until it changes the "four point military line" first established at a KWP Central Committee Plenum in December 1962.